

DNA MeTase gene:

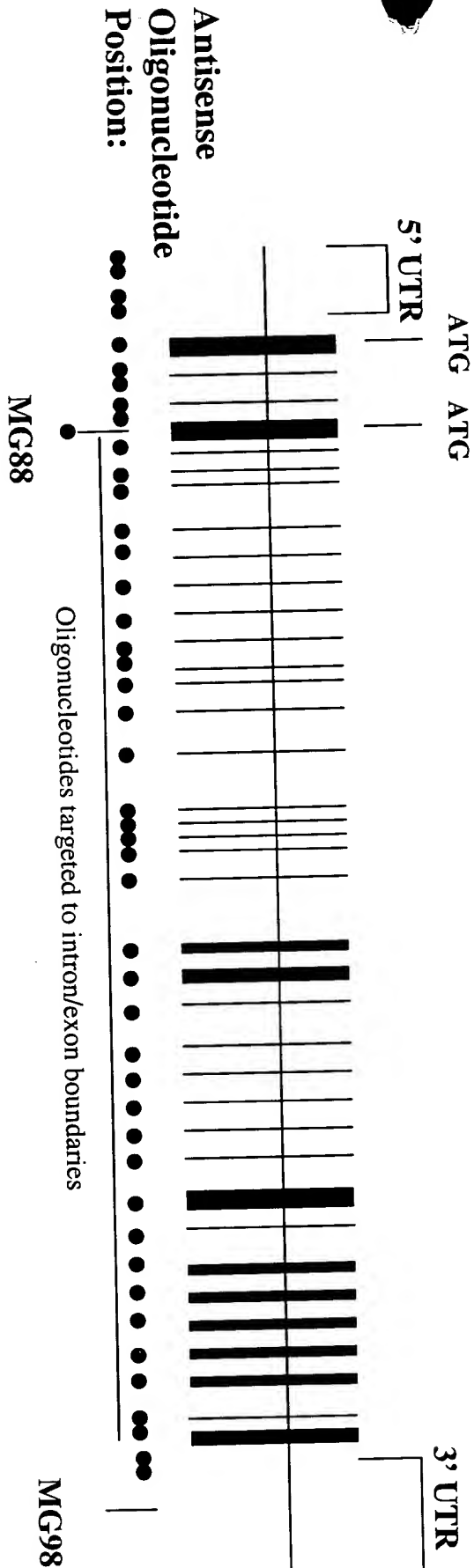


FIGURE 1

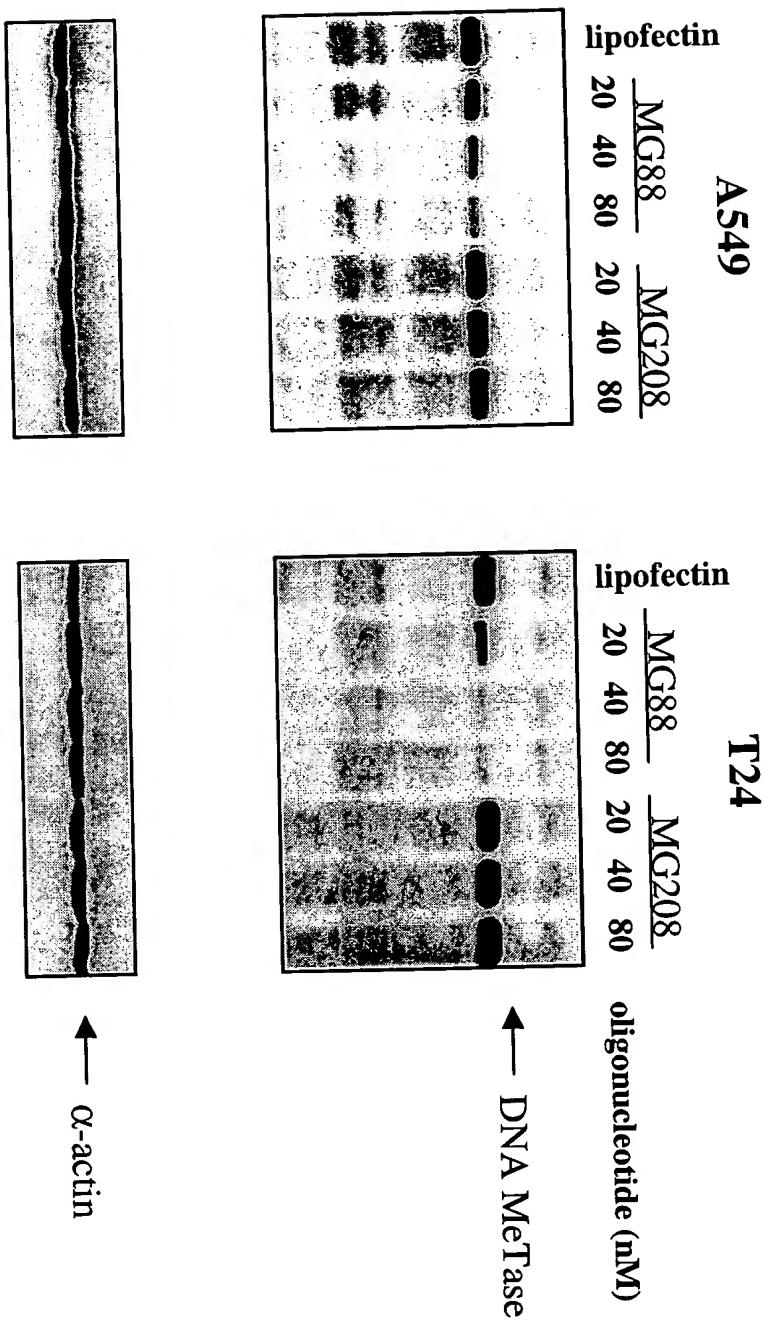


FIGURE 2

Figure 2 shows Northern blot and RT-PCR analysis of DNA methyltransferase (DNMT) expression in A549 and T24 cells. The figure is divided into two rows. The top row is for DNMT, with a Northern blot (left) and an RT-PCR gel (right). The bottom row is for α -actin, with a Northern blot (left) and an RT-PCR gel (right). Each RT-PCR gel has 12 lanes: 2 for lipofectin, 4 for MG88 (20, 40, 80 nM), and 4 for MG208 (20, 40, 80 nM). The DNMT Northern blot shows a single band at the top. The α -actin Northern blot shows a single band at the bottom. The RT-PCR gels show bands of varying intensity across the lanes, indicating changes in DNMT mRNA levels with treatment.

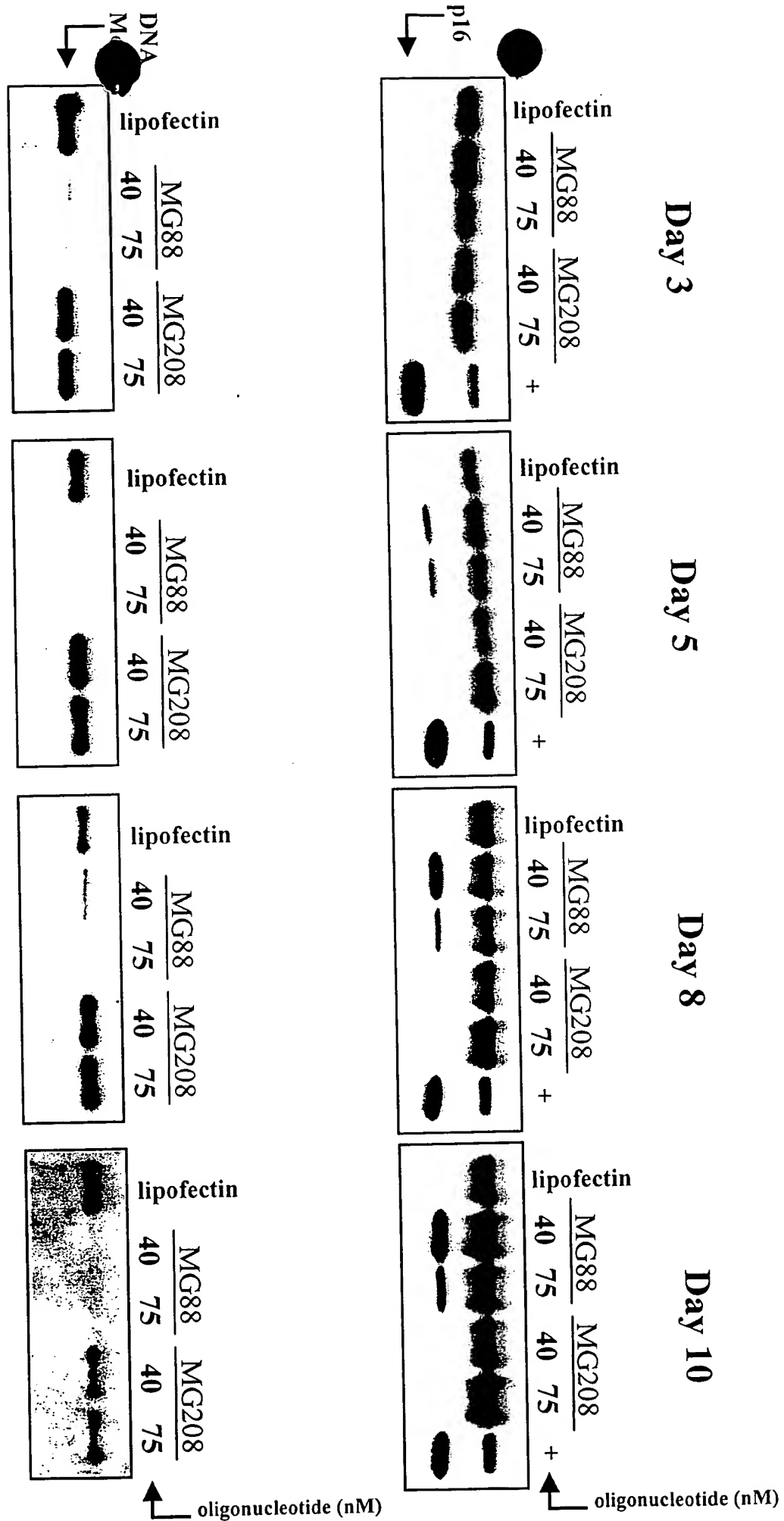


FIGURE 3A

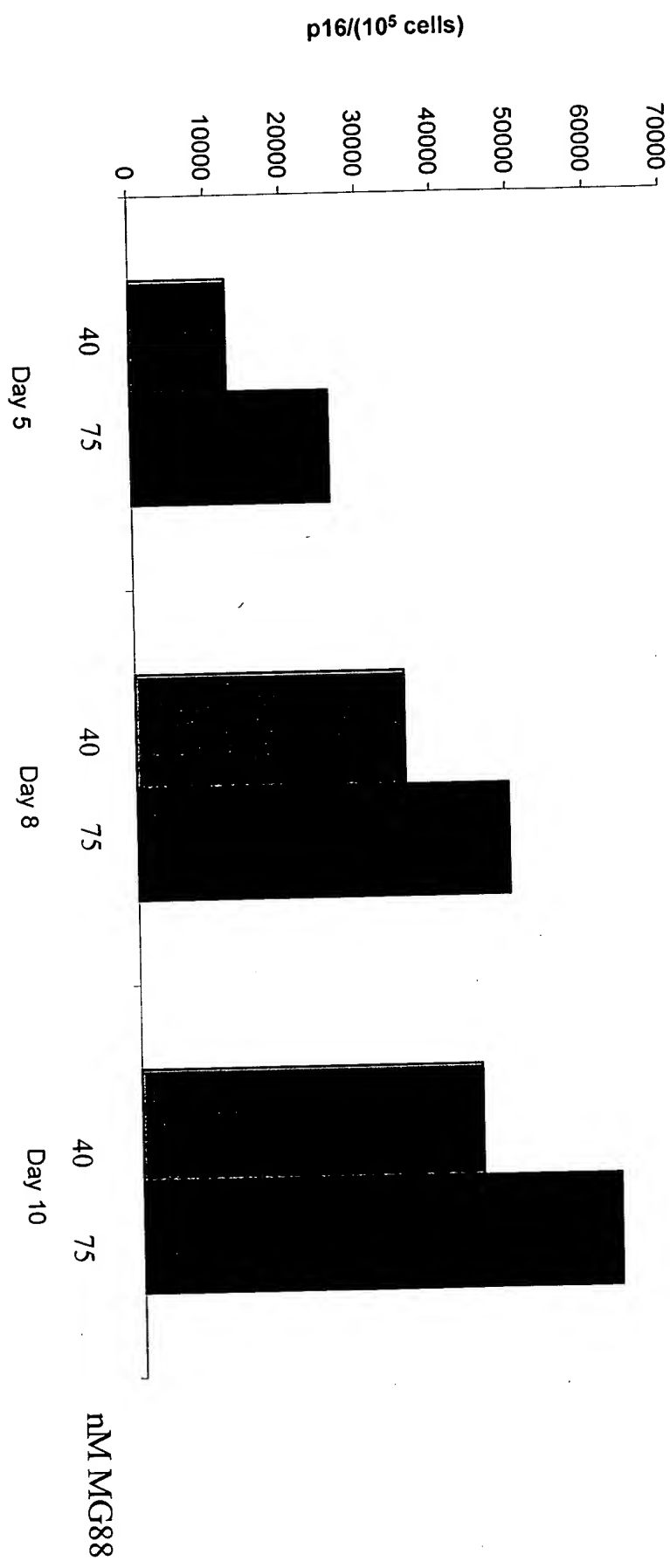


FIGURE 3B

Figure 3B shows the p16 expression levels (p16/(10⁵ cells)) for two concentrations of MG88 (40 nM and 75 nM) at Day 5, Day 8, and Day 10. The p16 expression levels increase over time and with increasing MG88 concentration.

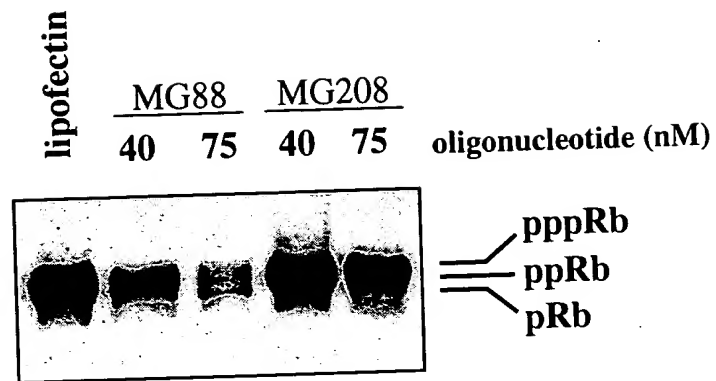


FIGURE 4

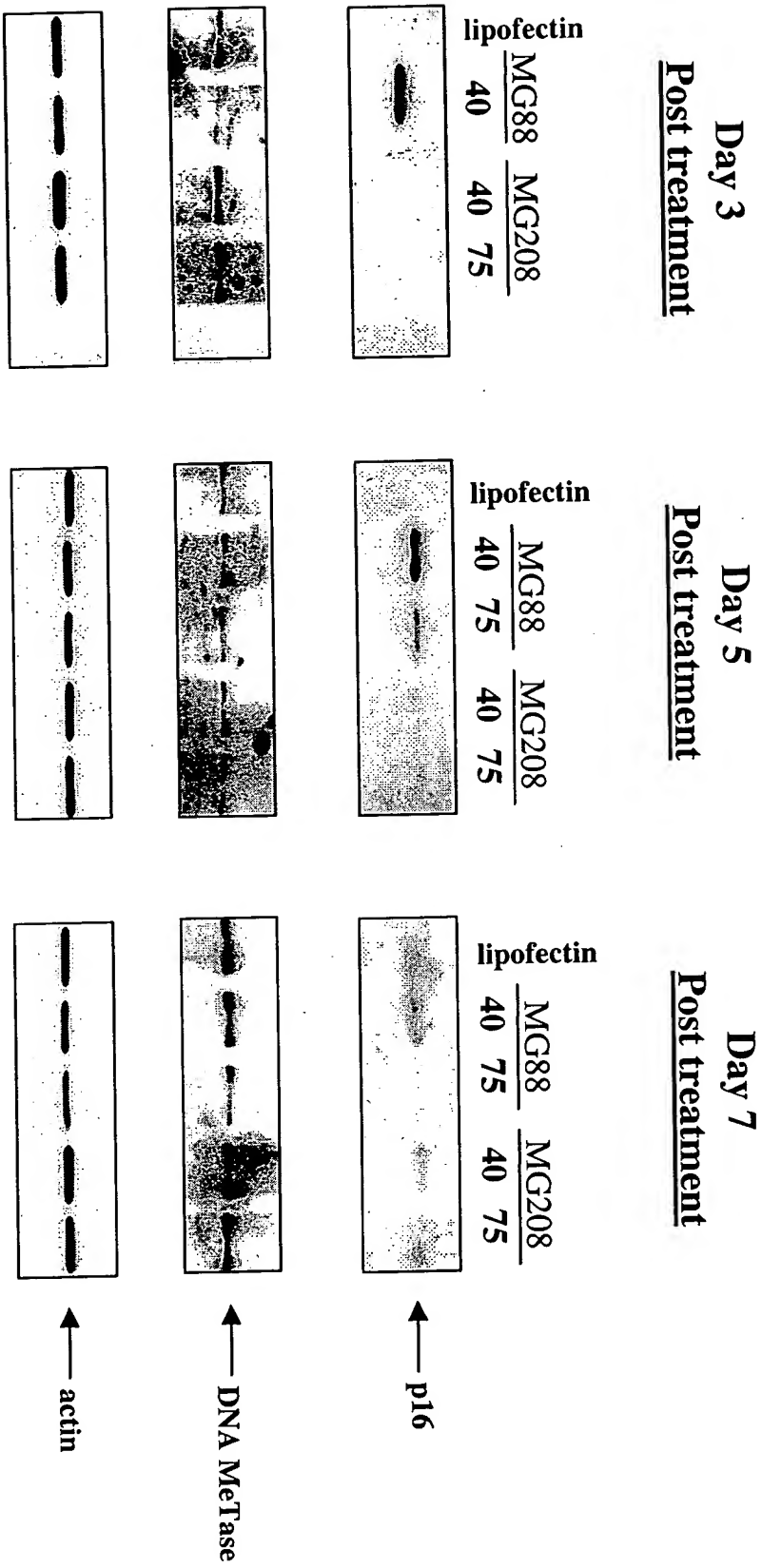


FIGURE 5

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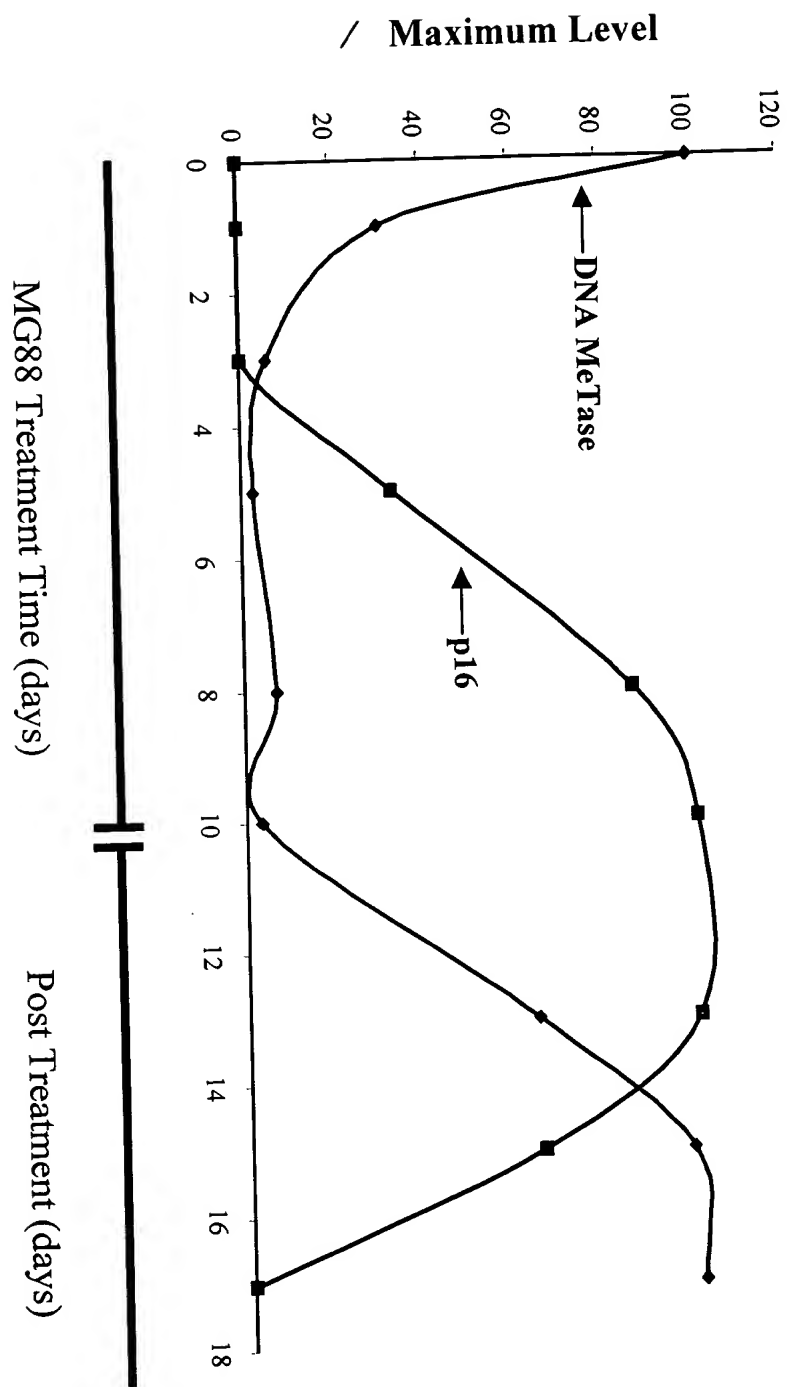


FIGURE 6

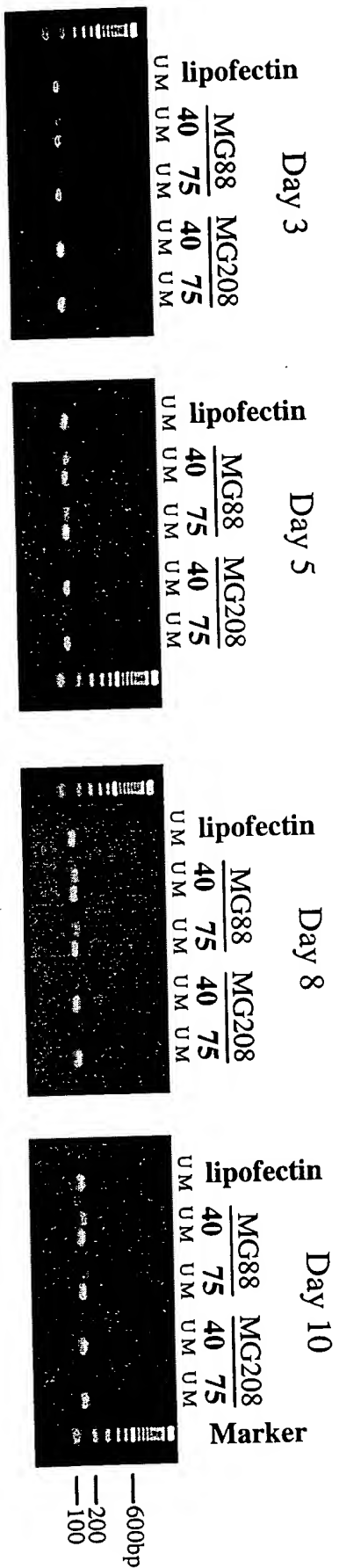
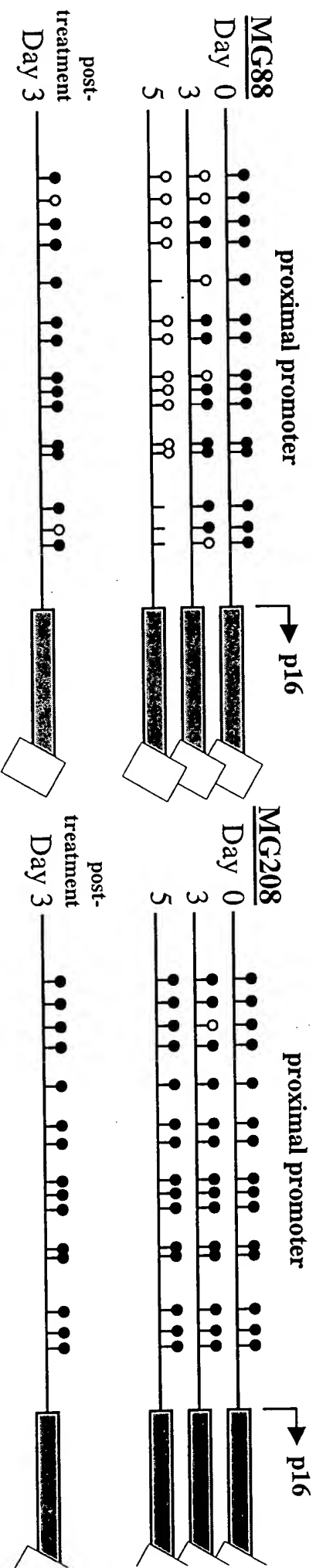


FIGURE 7

Downloaded from www.ascp.com at University of California, San Diego on June 10, 2015



* T24 Cells

FIGURE 8

Figure 8 shows the DNA methylation status at the proximal promoter of MG88 and MG208 genes in T24 cells. The diagram illustrates the DNA methylation status at the proximal promoter of two genes, MG88 and MG208, under different treatment conditions. The legend indicates three levels of methylation: solid circles represent 80-100% methylation, open circles represent 30-80% methylation, and vertical lines represent 0-30% methylation. The p16 gene is also indicated by an arrow.

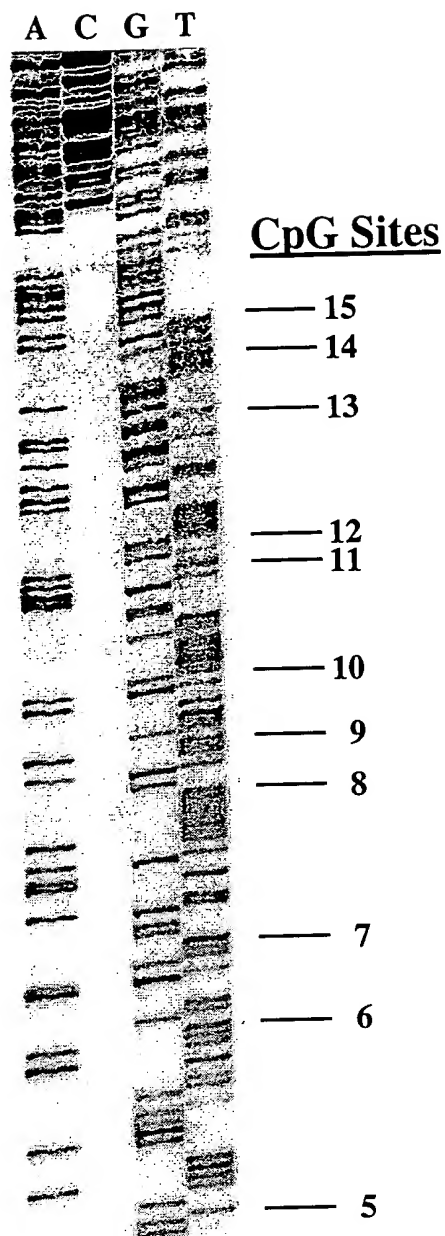
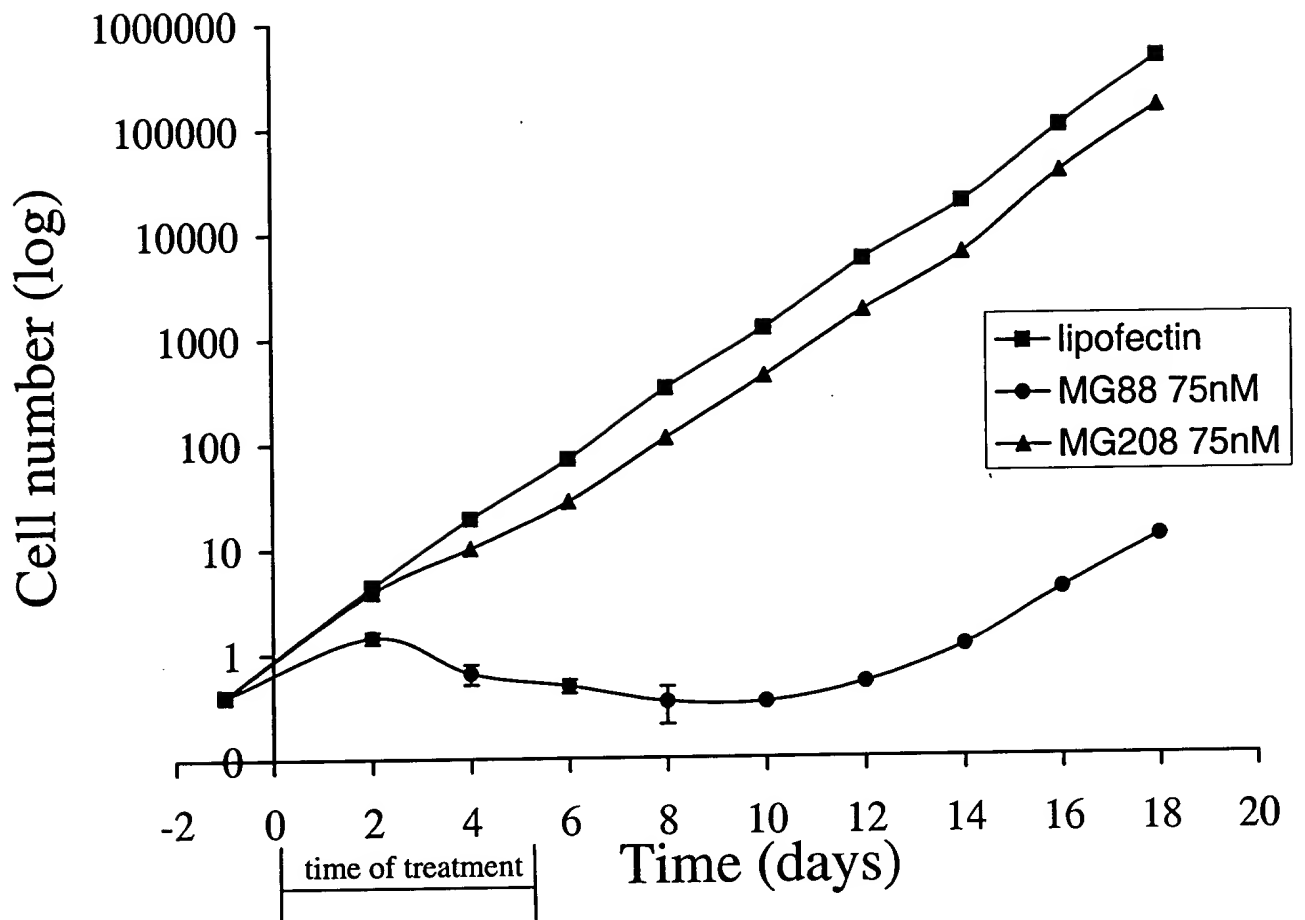
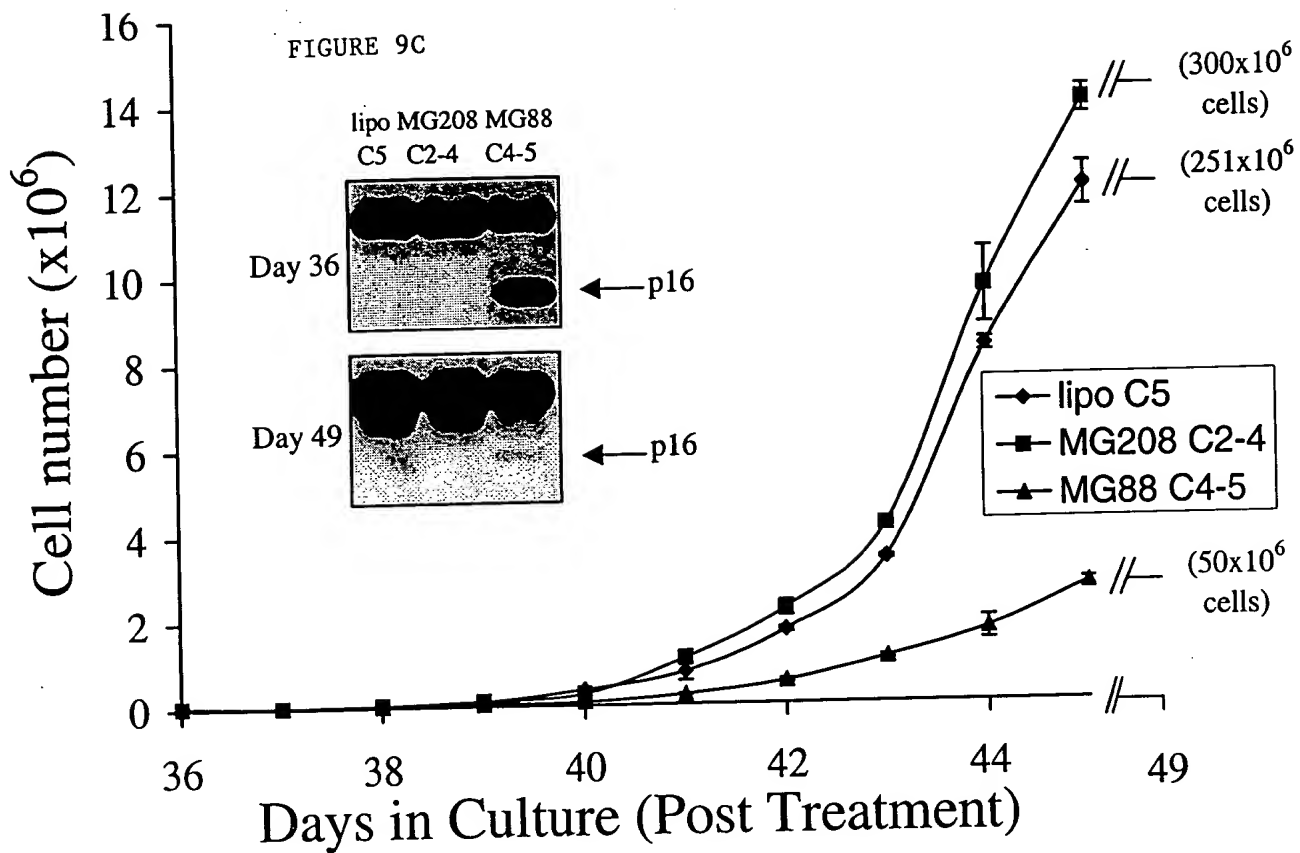


FIGURE 9A

FIGURE 9B





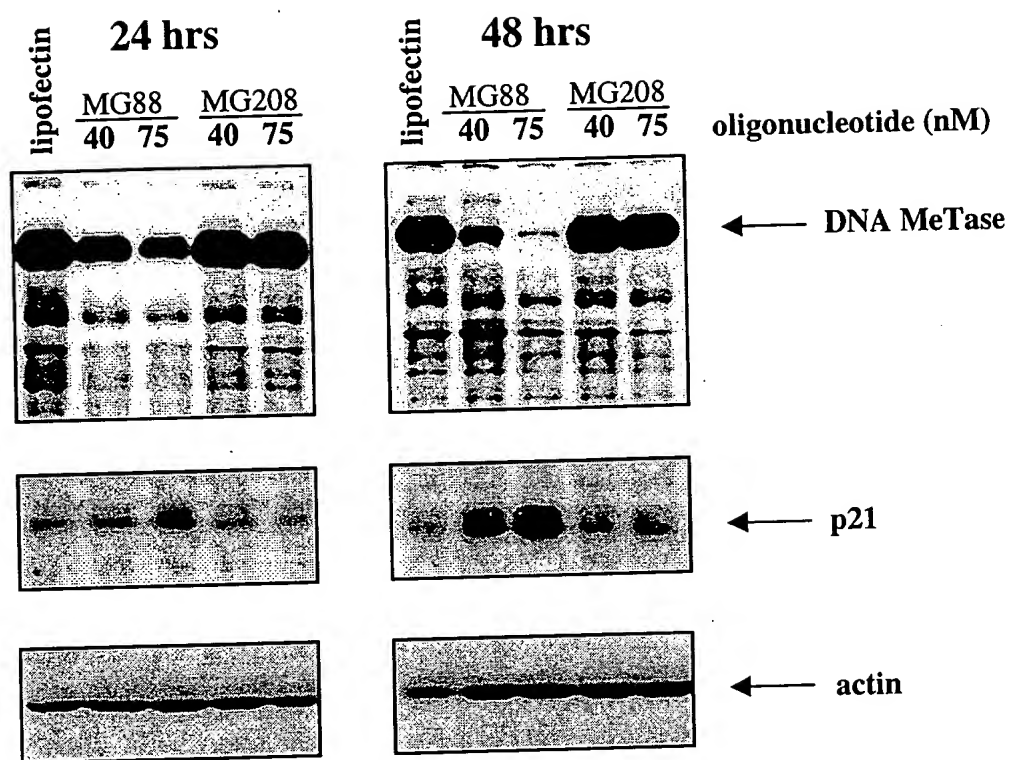


FIGURE 10A

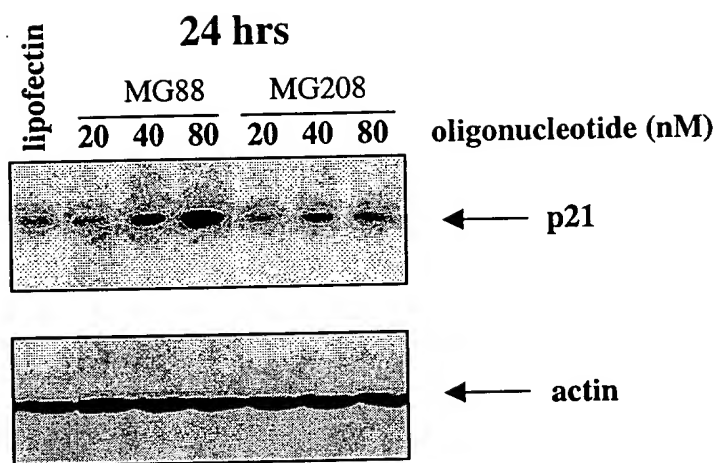


FIGURE 10B

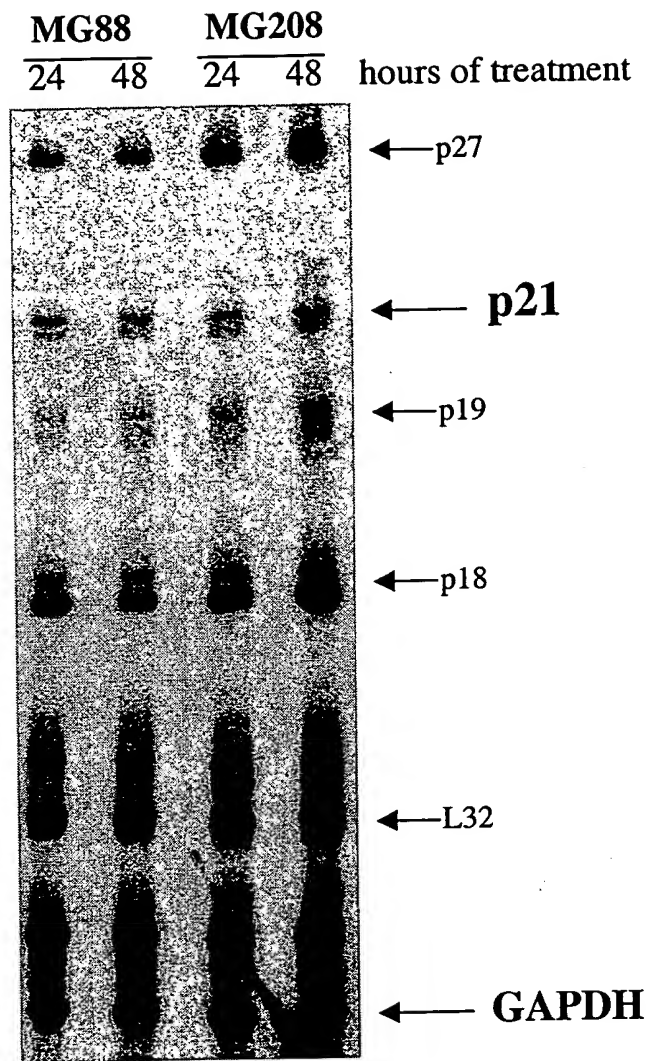
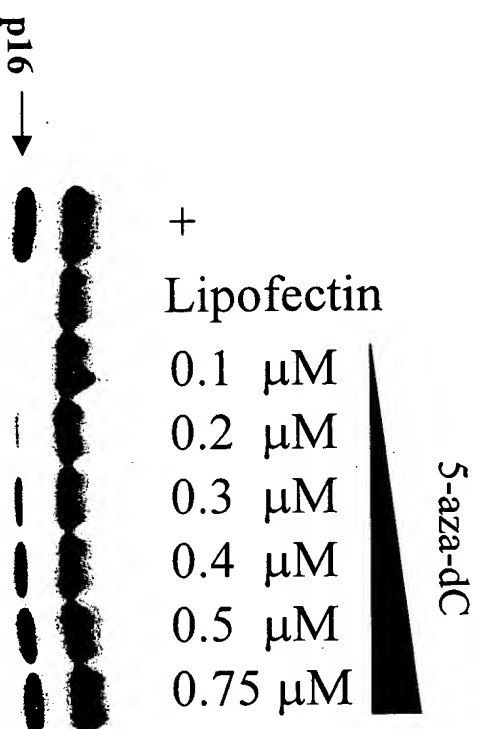


FIGURE 11

Figure 12

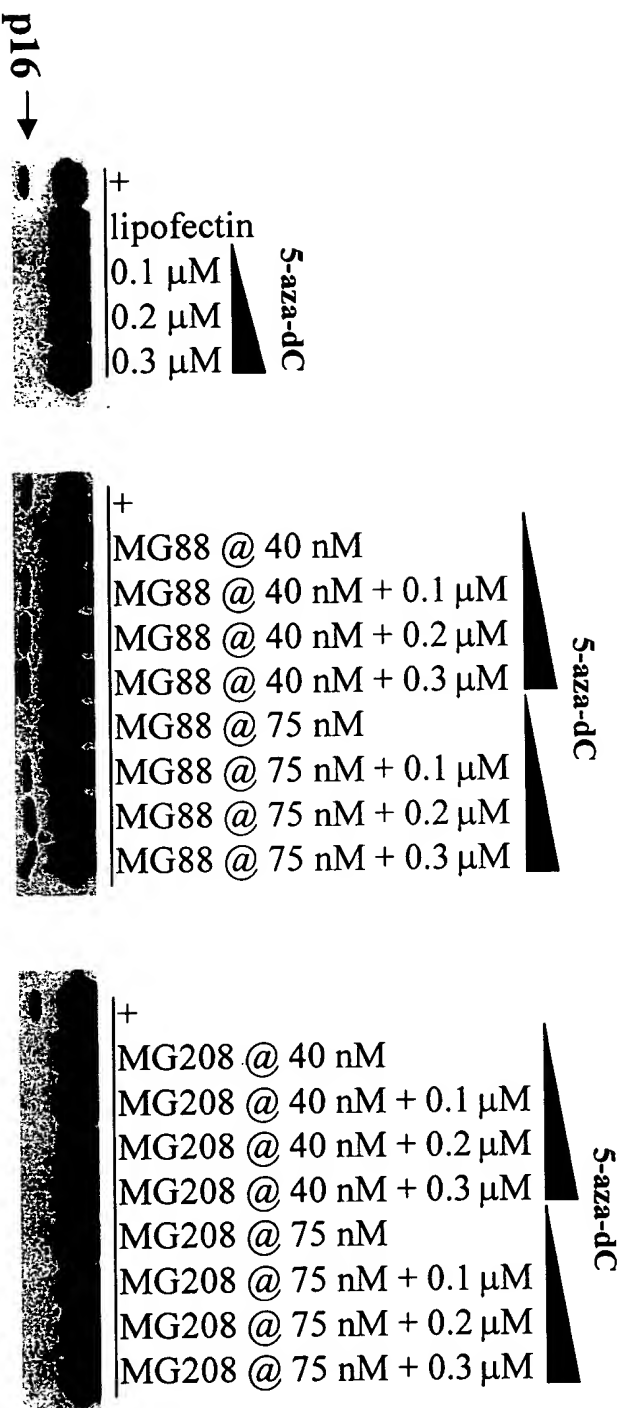
p16 reactivation in T24 cells by 5-aza-deoxycytidine treatment



T24 cells were plated and treated for three days with varying concentrations of 5aza-dC. The p16 protein was immunoprecipitated from celllysates and a Western analysis was performed.

Figure 13

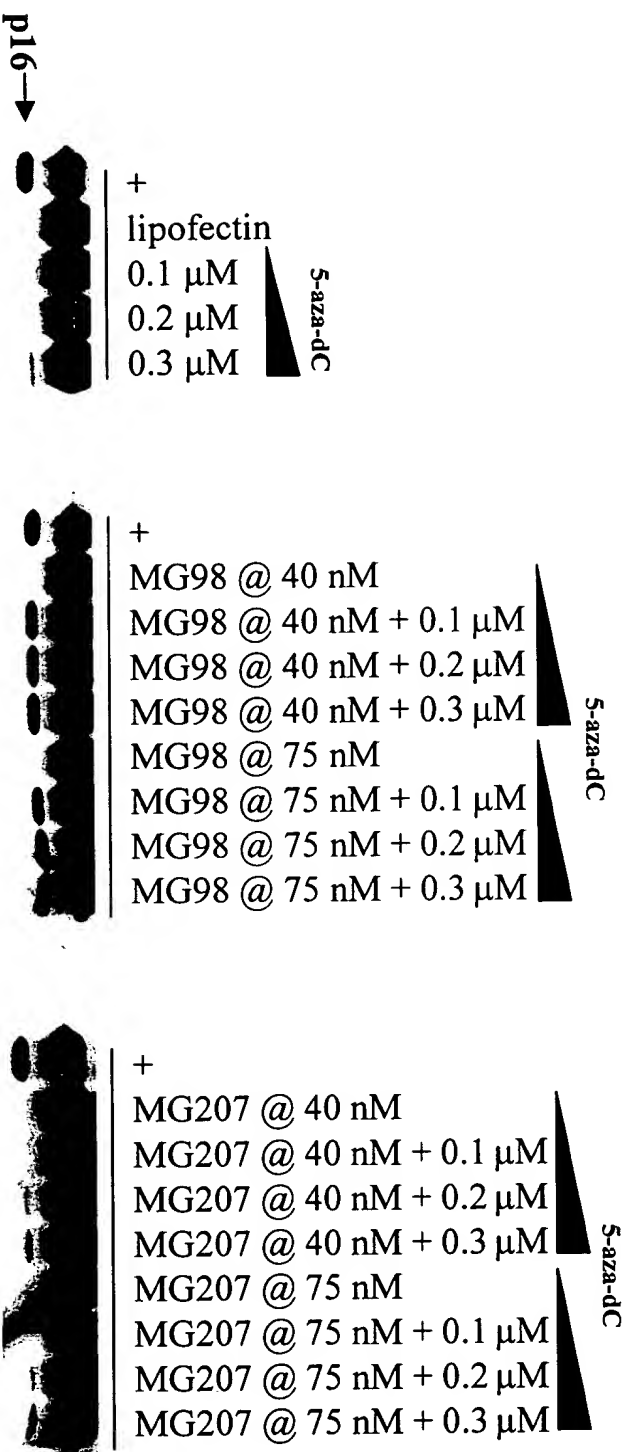
Synergistic reactivation of p16 in T24 cells by treatment with antisense to DNA methyltransferase (MG88) and 5-aza-deoxycytidine.



T24 cells were plated and transfected with either MG88 or MG208 and treated with varying concentrations of 5-aza-dC every day for three days. The p16 protein was immunoprecipitated from cell lysates and a Western analysis was performed.

Figure 14

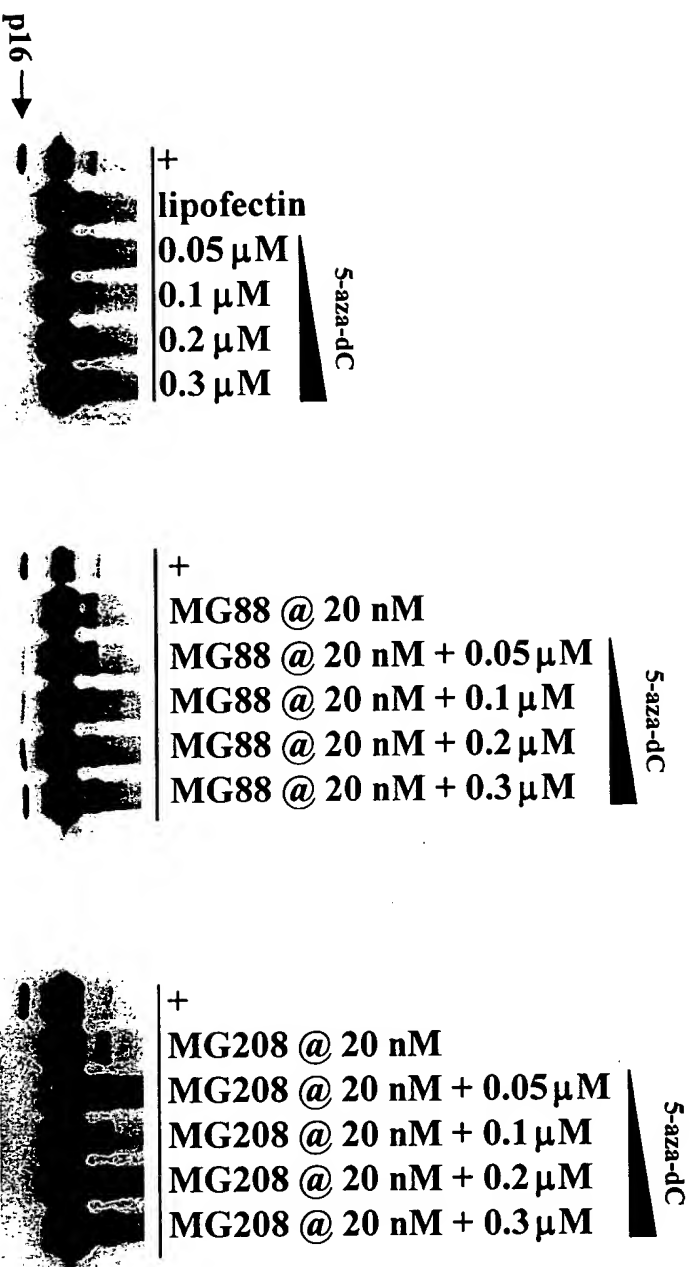
Synergistic reactivation of p16 in T24 cells by treatment with antisense to DNA methyltransferase (MG98) and 5-aza-deoxycytidine.



T24 cells were plated and transfected with either MG98 or MG207 and treated with varying concentrations of 5-aza-dC every day for three days. The p16 protein was immunoprecipitated from cell lysates and a Western analysis was performed.

Figure 15

Synergistic reactivation of p16 in T24 cells by treatment with low dose antisense to DNA methyltransferase (MG88) and 5-aza-deoxycytidine.



T24 cells were plated and transfected with either MG88 or MG 208 and treated with varying concentrations of 5-aza-dC every day for three days. The p16 protein was immunoprecipitated from cell lysates and a Western analysis was performed.

Synergistic Inhibition of T24 Cell Growth by treatment with antisense to DNA methyltransferase (MG98) and 5-aza-dC.

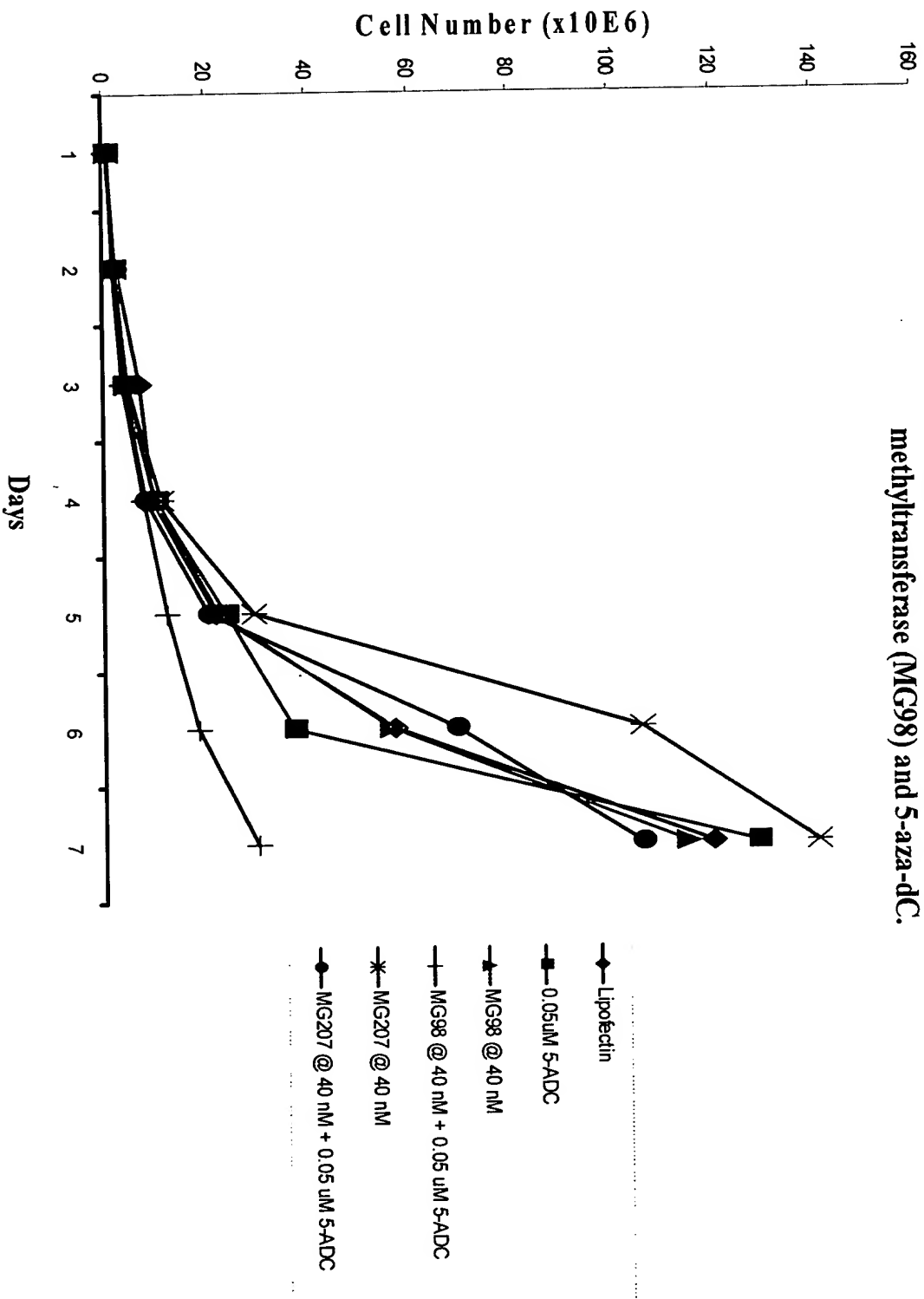


FIGURE 16

Synergistic Inhibition of Cell Growth by Treatment with MG 98 and 5-Aza-deoxycytidine

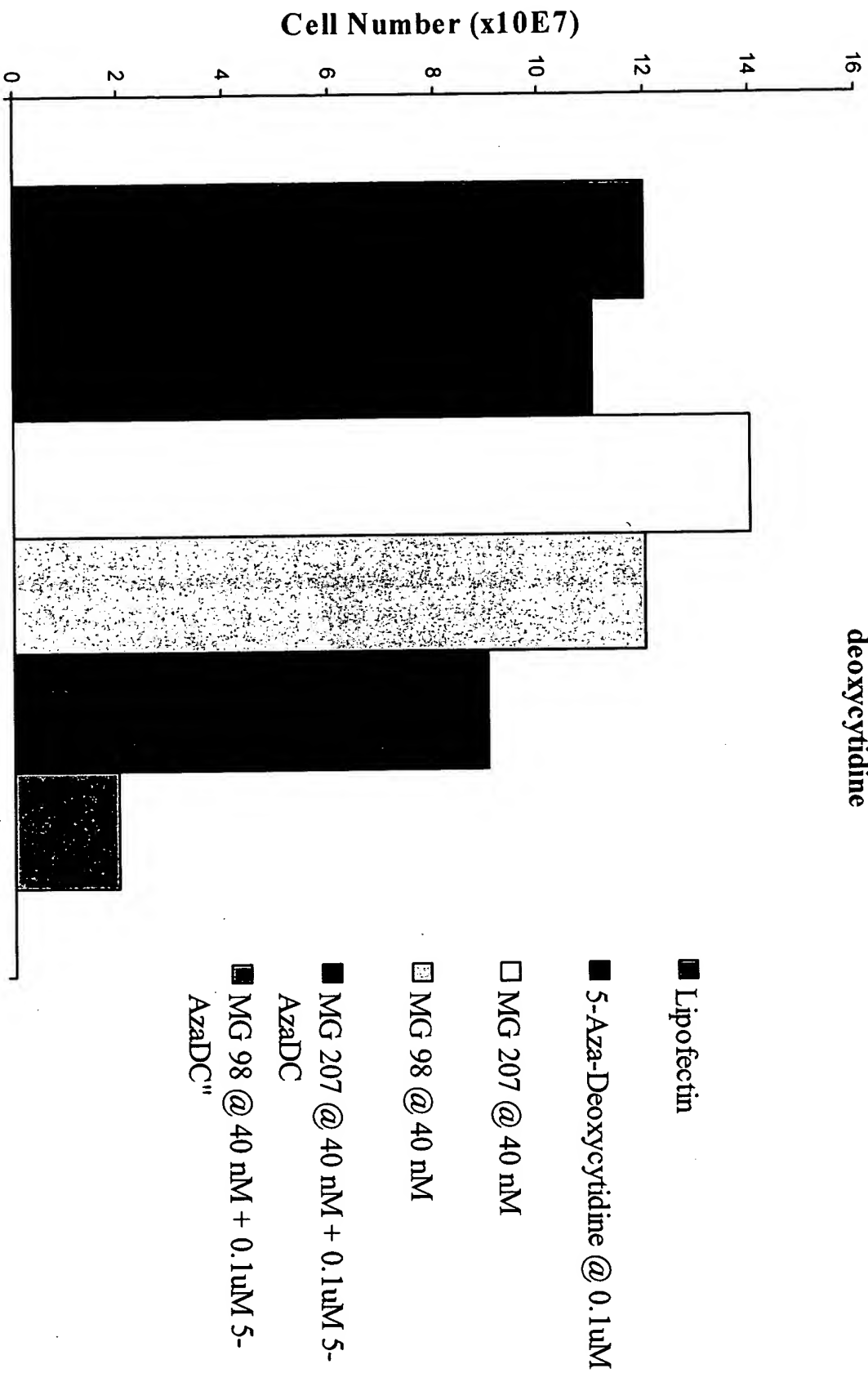


FIGURE 17

Figure 17 is a bar chart showing the synergistic inhibition of cell growth by treatment with MG 98 and 5-Aza-deoxycytidine. The y-axis represents Cell Number (x10E7) ranging from 0 to 16. The x-axis represents different treatment conditions. The legend indicates the following treatments: Lipofection (black bar), 5-Aza-Deoxycytidine @ 0.1uM (white bar), MG 207 @ 40 nM (white bar), MG 98 @ 40 nM (stippled bar), MG 207 @ 40 nM + 0.1uM 5-AzaDC (black bar), and MG 98 @ 40 nM + 0.1uM 5-AzaDC (stippled bar). The chart shows that the combination of MG 98 and 5-Aza-deoxycytidine significantly reduces cell growth compared to individual treatments or Lipofection alone.

Synergistic Inhibition of A549 cell growth by treatment with antisense to DNA methyltransferase (MG98) and 5-aza-dC.

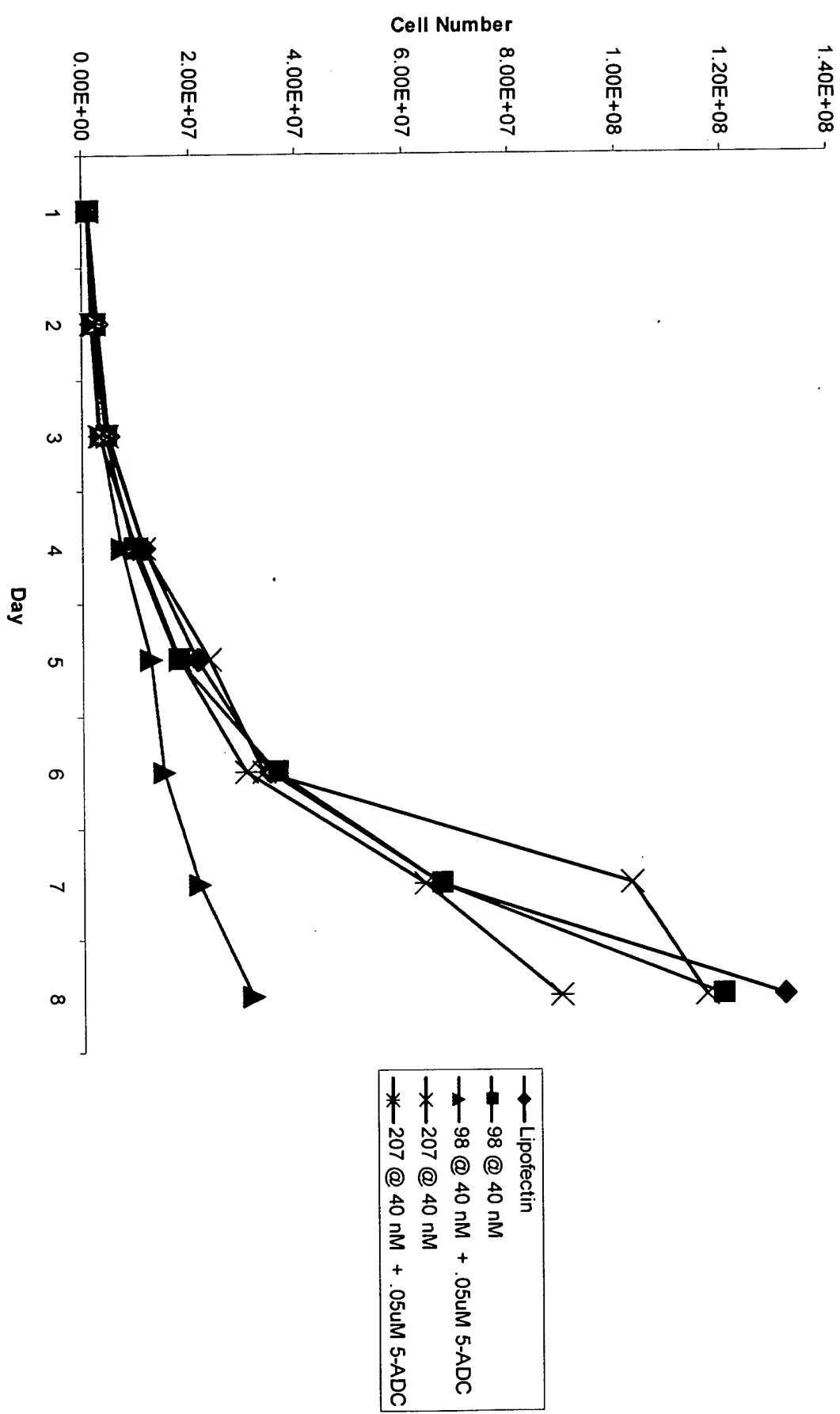


FIGURE 18

0.00E+00 2.00E+07 4.00E+07 6.00E+07 8.00E+07 1.00E+08 1.20E+08 1.40E+08

In vivo Synergistic Antitumor Activity of Antisense to Human DNA
Methyltransferase (MG98) Combined with
a Small Molecule in Human Colon Cancer Model Colo 205.

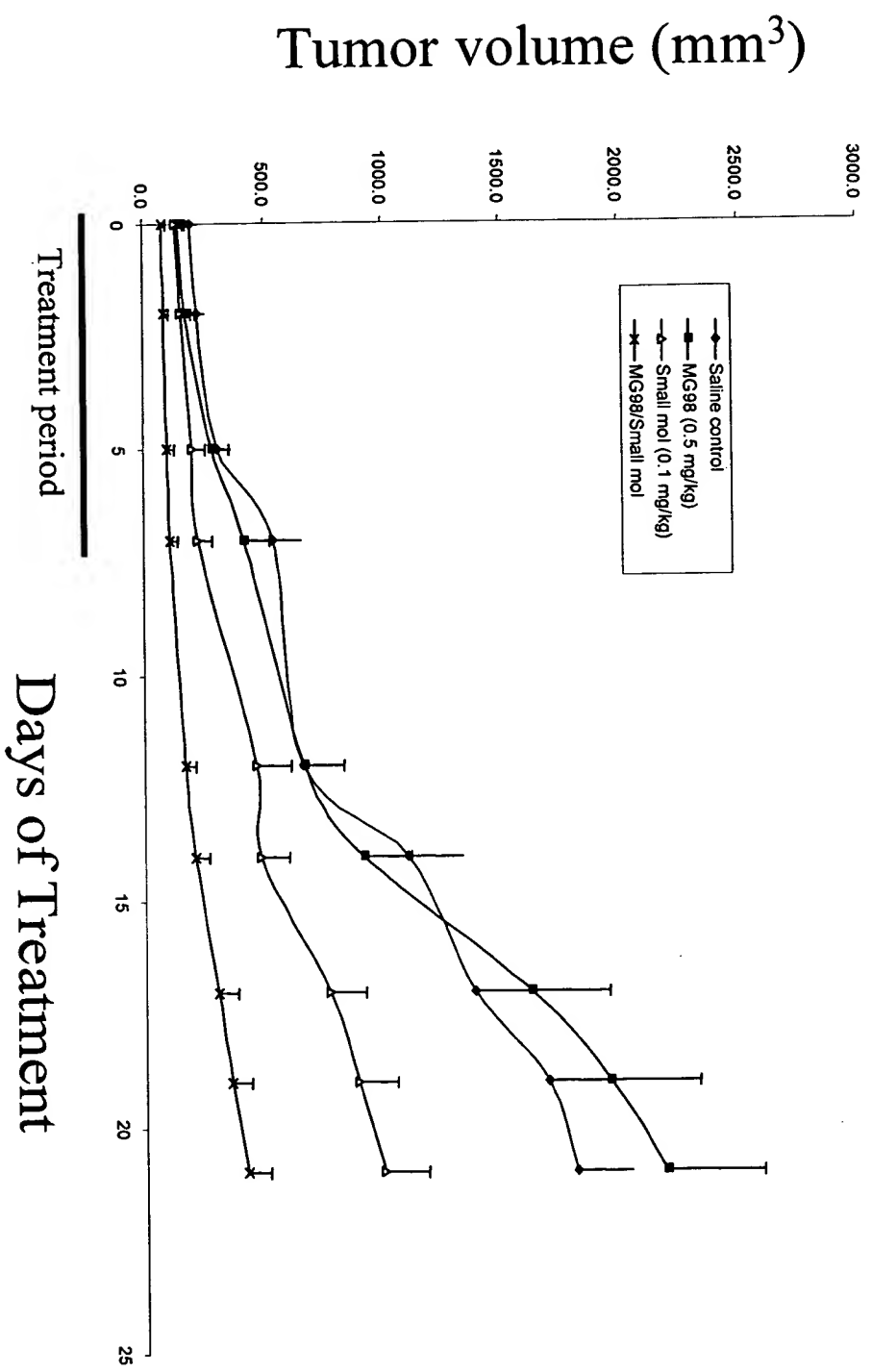


FIGURE 19

Combination of MG98 and 5-aza-deoxycytosine on growth of Colo205 tumors in nude mice

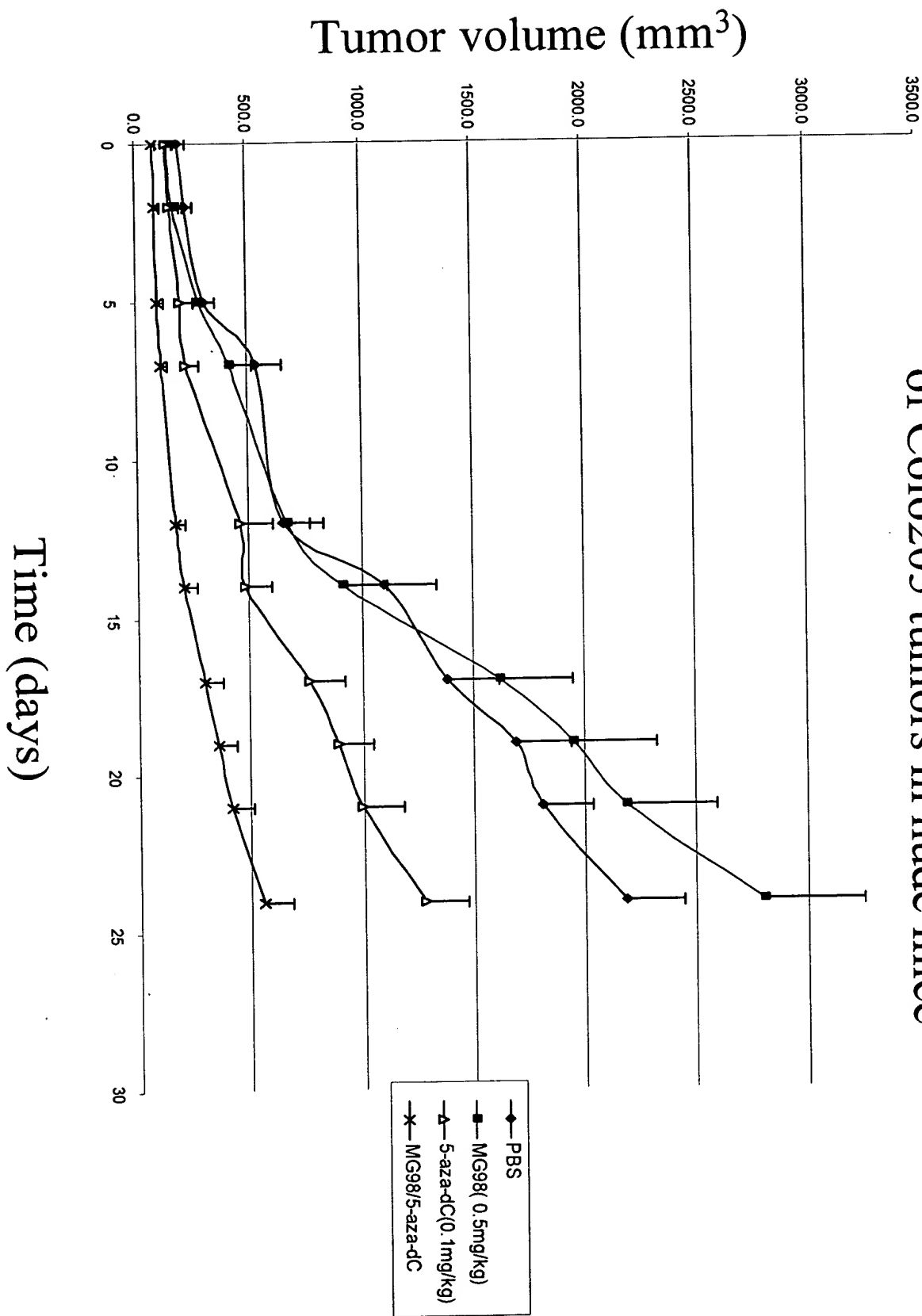


FIGURE 20A

In vivo Synergistic Antitumor Activity of Antisense to Human DNA
Methyltransferase (MG98) Combined with
5-aza-2-deoxycytidine in Human Colon Cancer Model Colo 205.

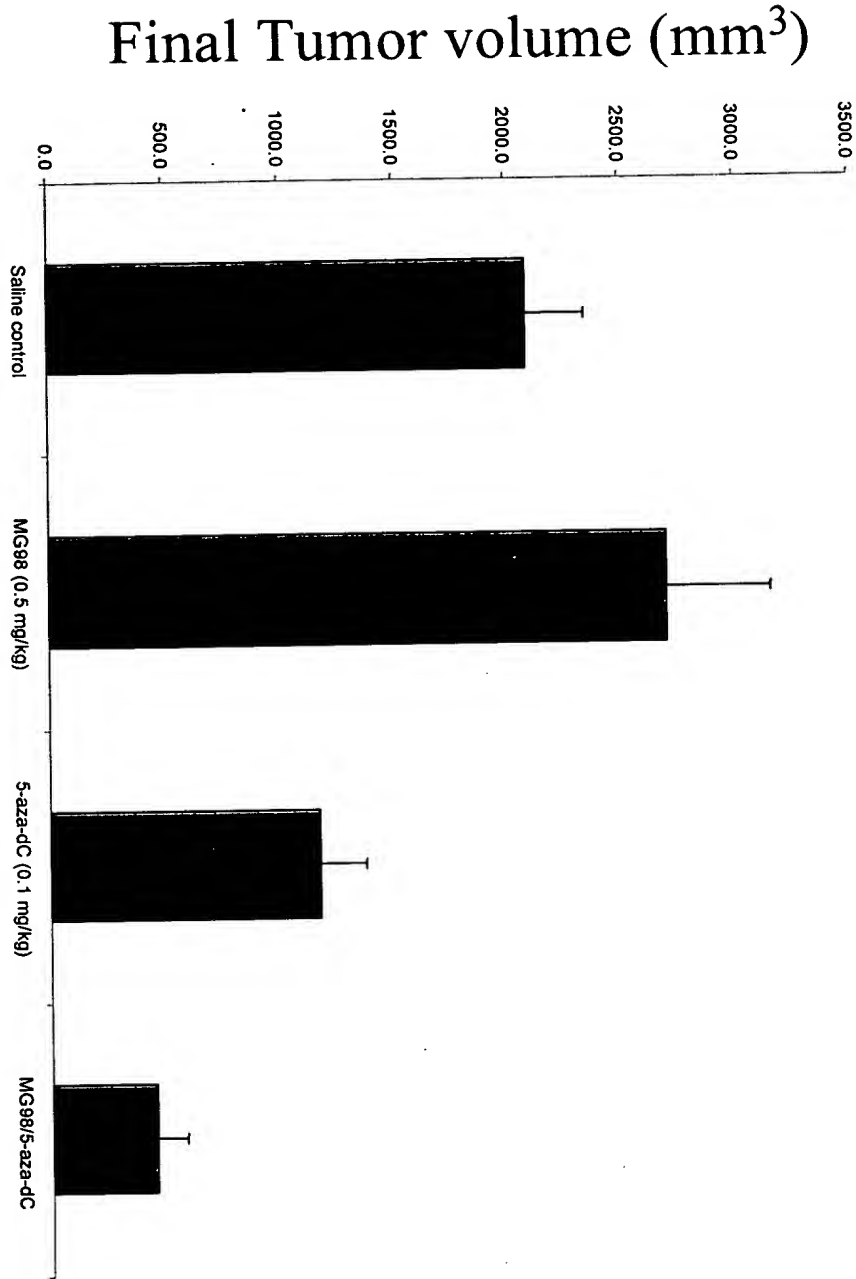
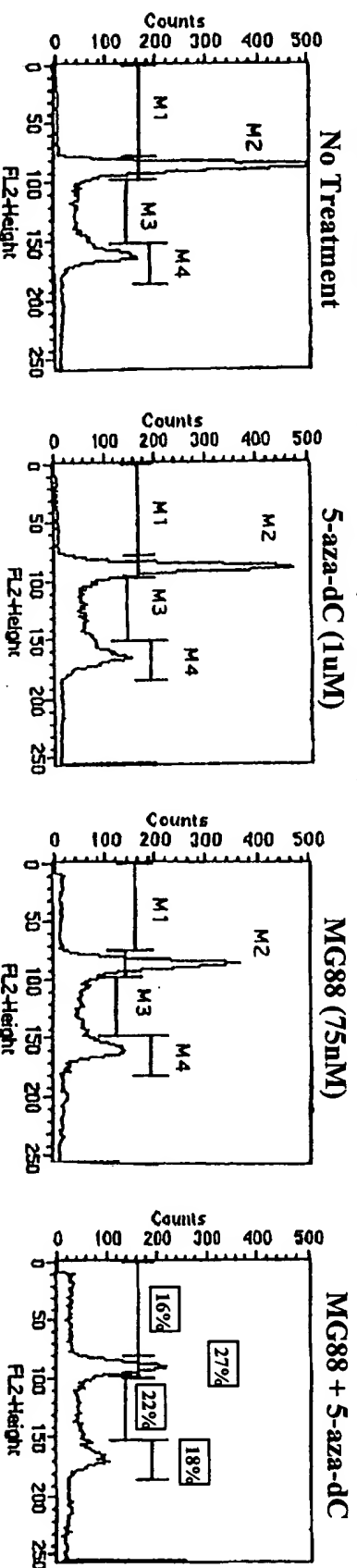


Fig. 7 . Antitumor activity of combination of MG98 and 5-aza-2-deoxycytidine. Groups are: Saline control, MG98 (0.5 mg/kg/day), 5-aza-2-deoxycytidine (0.1 mg/kg/day), MG98 (0.5 mg/kg/day) and 5-aza-2-deoxycytidine (0.1 mg/kg/day). Groups consisted of six animals each. Error bars represent SEM. Group MG98/5-aza-dC was statistically different ($p<0.05$) from both saline treated group and from 5-aza-dC treated group. Group MG98 was not significantly different than saline control group.

Schedule Independent Inhibition of Cell Cycle Progression by Combination of DNA MeTase Antisense Inhibitor (MG88) and DNA MeTase Small Molecule Inhibitor (5-aza-dC).

Schedule A: DNA MeTase Antisense Inhibitor (MG88) followed by Small Molecule Inhibitor (5-aza-dC)



Schedule B: Small Molecule Inhibitor (5-aza-dC) followed by DNA MeTase Antisense Inhibitor (MG88)

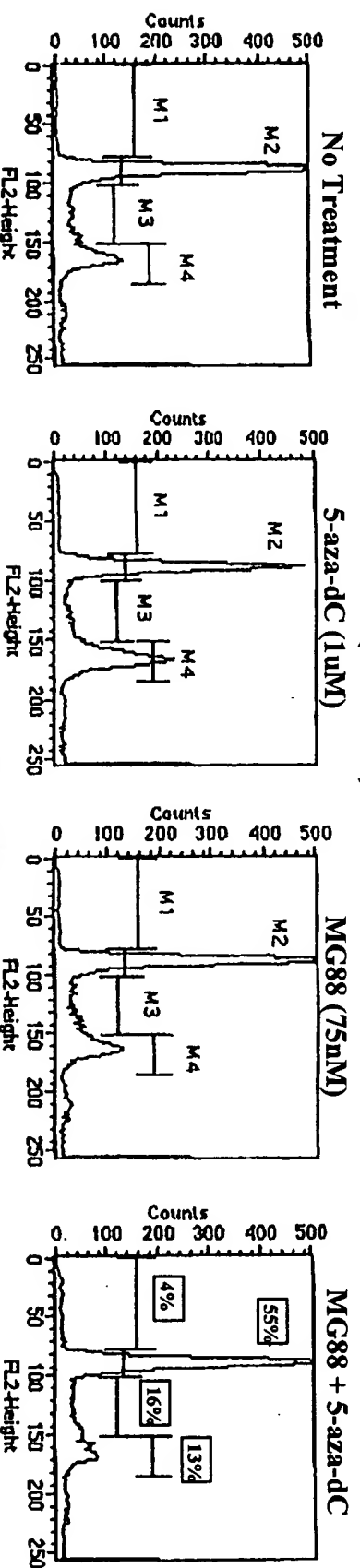


FIGURE 21

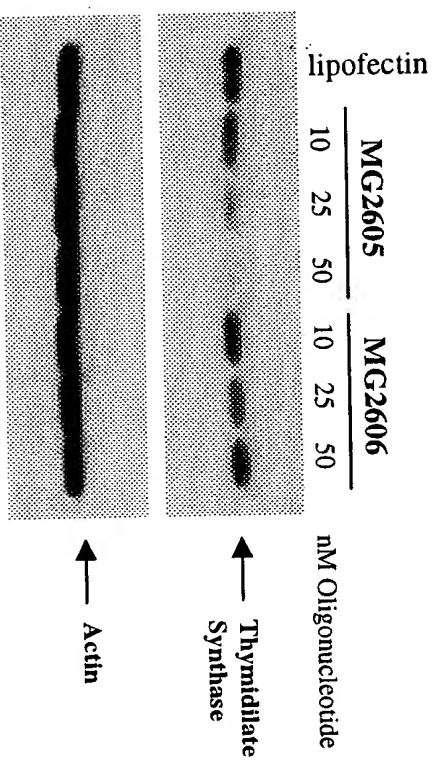
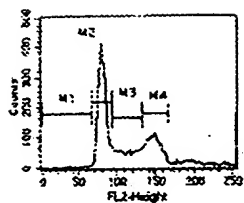
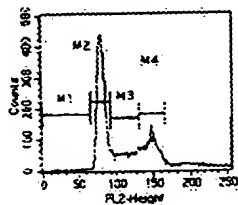


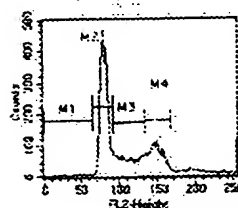
Figure 22



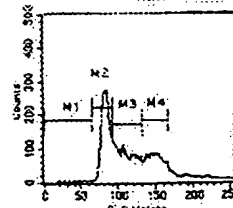
Lipofectin



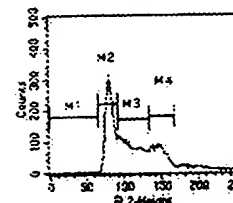
Mismatch Control



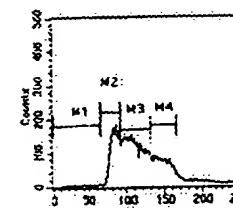
TS Antisense (25nM)



5-FU (500nM)



5-FU (500nM) +
Mismatch (25nM)



5-FU (500nM) +
TS Antisense (25nM)

Figure 23

Cell cycle analysis of cells treated with TS anti-sense oligo (25nM) and 5-FU (5uM)

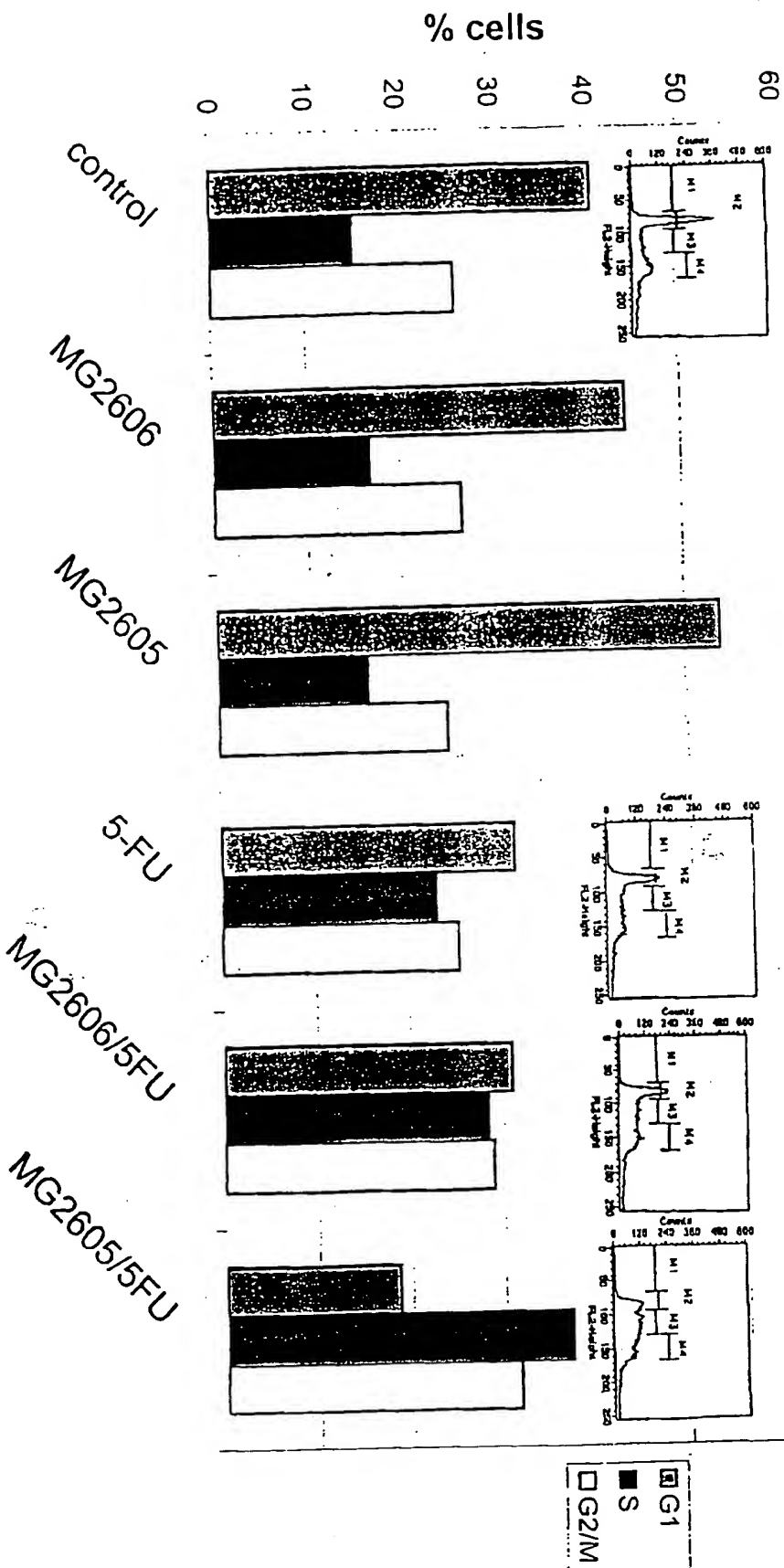


FIGURE 24A

Cell number after treatment with TS antisense oligo
(25nM) and 5-FU (5uM)

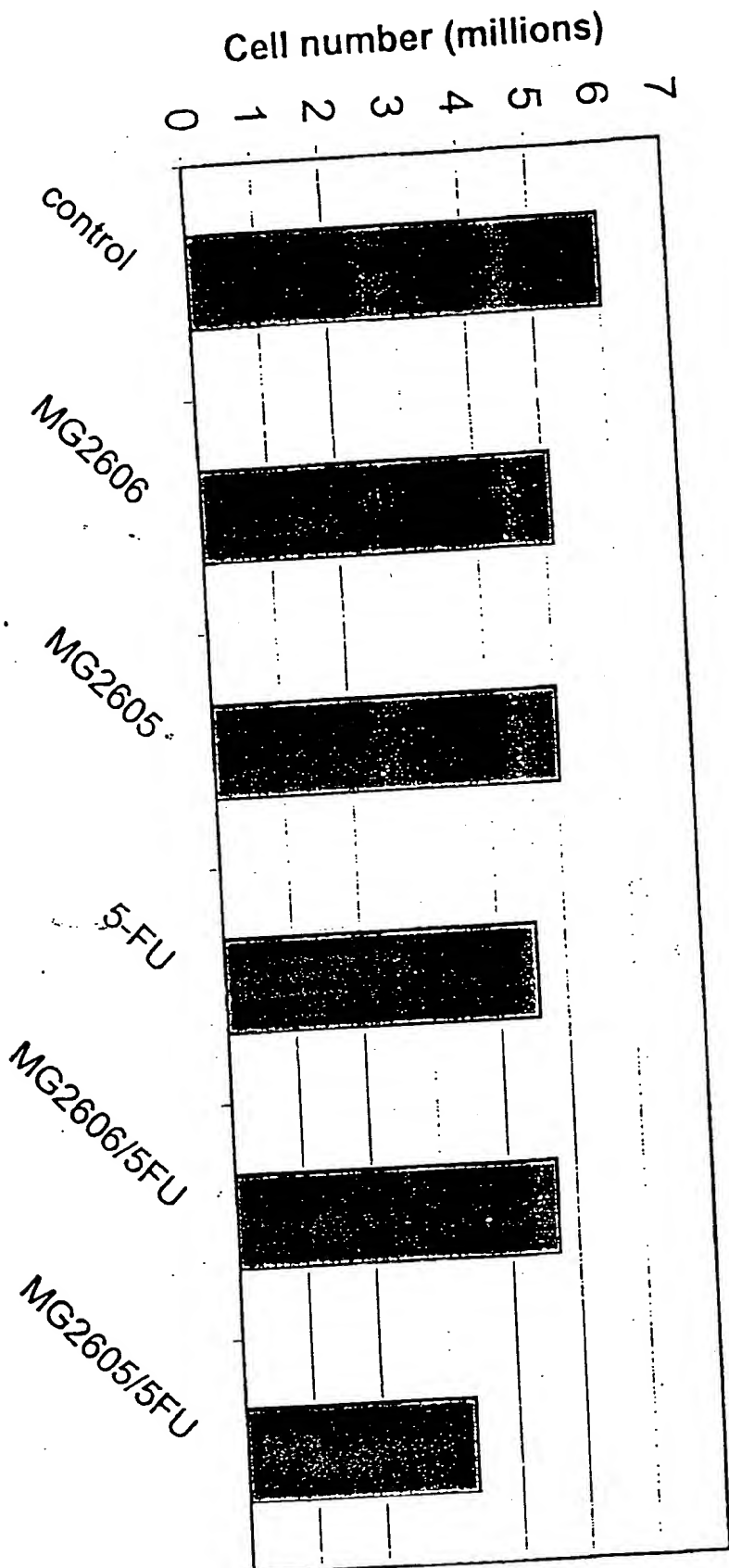


FIGURE 24B

Synergistic Induction of p21WAF1/CIP by Combination of HDAC Antisense and TSA

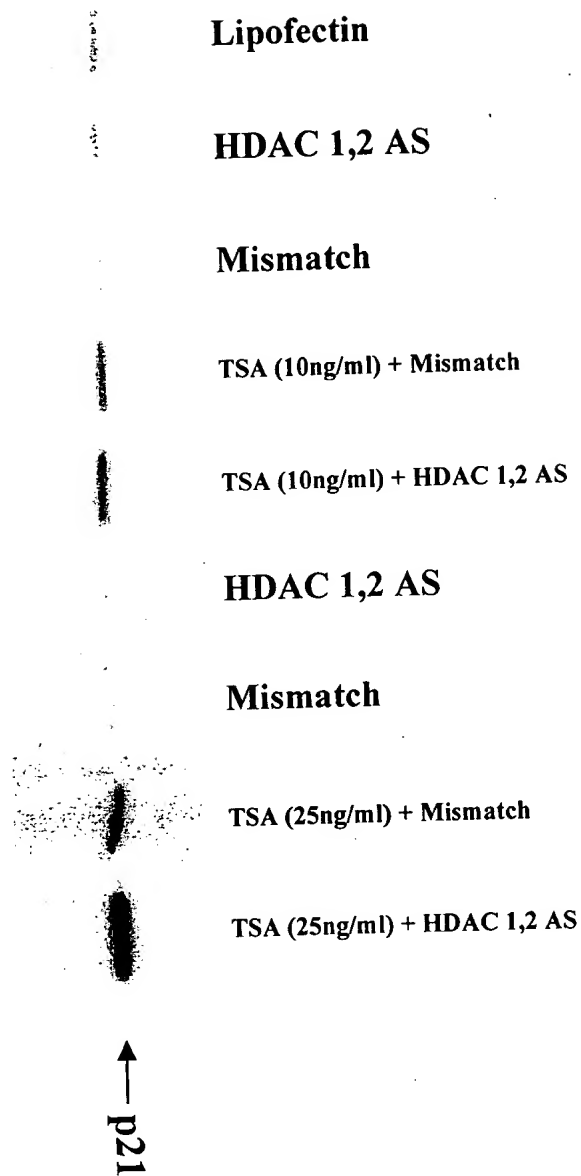


FIGURE 25 .